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Wallace R. Farrington, Editor

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SATURDAY JANUARY 2, 1909

After the Seattle Fair, then the Honolulu convention.

Let every citizen organize himself into an association for the advancement of Honolulu.

That scientific convention will arrive just in time to get a first taste of what the New Honolulu will be.

No one has yet called at the police station to claim the hat and shoes left by a burglar for identification.

Probe twine and don't forget to seek the truth rather than assisting the persons whose mission in life is criminal libel.

Remember that with all due respect to the professionals it is the duty of the town people to support the town team.

M. S. Gribbaum always has a good word for Honolulu, and his reputation as a prophet will not be impaired by his latest prediction.

Here's hoping the Government will build a military road to every fort on this island. We can't have too many roads, either in peace or war.

One burglar caught and one burglar committed is the record of the night new year. That is better than one burglary and no burglar caught.

Prosperity is the best promotion, says one of Honolulu's friends. Then why try to tip over backwards in being conservative and sitting on the lid of a boom?

Consul Schaefer is receiving very practical demonstrations of Hawaii's sympathy for the victims of Italy's great disaster. His is one of the smiles that always finds a prompt response from our people.

People will continue to travel. The Italian disaster will send the tourists over the Pacific routes where five would have gone under ordinary circumstances. San Francisco's disaster diverted travel from the Pacific Sicily will divert it toward us.

Let the scientists have their way. But up to the present moment there has been no report of exceptional volcanic action accompanying the Sicily disaster. Etna is active, but there has been nothing approaching the terrific explosion of Krakatoa or Mount Pelee. Scientists can explain everything, but to the common, ordinary citizen it seems far-fetched to credit Bishop rings to Sicily.

1909 INDUSTRIAL EDITION.

The Bulletin has now in course of preparation one of the most complete reviews of the industries of Hawaii that has ever been published. This will be put out in the form of a special issue the latter part of this month or the first of February.

In addition to the detailed description of the sugar plantations following the lines of former years, special articles on each industry have been secured from local men rated as experts.

The general purpose of the edition is to inform the people of what Hawaii has done, what it has to offer, and what it hopes for the future. The articles dealing with the sugar plantations have been compiled with the assistance of the managers and bring the information up to date. One of the notable features in this connection will be the most complete history ever prepared of the sugar industry of the islands. Pineapples, coffee, honey, rubber, tobacco, and sisal will be dealt with by those in a position to speak with authority.

The Bulletin's industrial editions have gained a well-deserved reputation for accuracy. One of the leading plantation owners states that he makes continual reference to the Bulletin edition of three years ago for information he wishes from time to time.

The edition of 1909 will give special attention to the tariff and the

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lem is the ancient one of transportation. The difficulties will be conquered. They must be conquered. In the words of one of the committee-men, this must no longer remain a ten-cent town. It must take a place in the front rank of achievement. Honolulu, not to win its first convention, must not and will not be defeated by transportation details.

FORTY SWEATERS ARE AWARDED AS PRIZES

Forty sweaters were awarded to the caddies who competed in the tournament on the links of the Oahu Country Club this morning. It was the original intention to give a couple of sweaters to the boys making the best scores, but so close was the competition, and so excellent were all of the scores, that the committee in charge of the arrangements decided that there should be a handsome sweater given each boy.

In addition to the prizes awarded by the club, Professional MacLaren presented a fine golf club to the boy who made the best score of the day. The lads entered into the contest with zeal, and played as though their lives depended on the outcome of the contest.

KUHIO OPPOSES

(Continued from Page 1)

breach of faith with the public contributors to the Bishop street extension. Mr. Winthrop claimed not to have known of that feature of the transaction. The final result was that the officials who had been favoring the exchange got together and decided to give up any request for Congressional action, and instead to arrange for competitive plans for the Honolulu building without further delay.

Through private cables sent to individual Senators, the bill has been withdrawn from the Senate Calendar and re-committed to the Committee on Commerce.

This is the first conspicuous case of divided sentiment in Hawaii over an important public bill, and I shall have to try to explain it away to our friends in Congress who worked hard for this measure at our request; I shall also counsel with them as to what policy will be best under present circumstances.

Organic Act Amendment

After conference with the Governor, I have introduced a bill drafted largely by him, amending the land laws and other features of the Organic Act. A similar bill has been introduced by Senator Flint in the Senate. Hearings have already been had on these bills both in the House and Senate Committees it is my intention to offer some amendments including one to limit the power to exchange government lands. Senator Foraker's committee has held a special meeting to formally report the two Maui electric franchise bills so that we hope to have them reinserted in the Omnibus Territories bill which is now in conference between the House and Senate.

My Light-House Claim bill has finally passed the House and I shall hope to get it through the Senate in time to add \$25,000 to the territorial treasury this year.

Since the opening of the session, I have been able to interest some more members in the Queen's claim for the Crown lands, and a special hearing on my bill will be had immediately after the holiday recess.

Very truly yours,
J. KALANIANAOLE,
Delegate to Congress,
Washington, Dec. 15, '08.

THE AMERICAN JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING

(BY M. M. SCOTT in Hawaii-Shinpo)

For East is East, and West is West, And ne'er the twain shall meet," &c. —Kipling.

The great Darwin said that in the latter part of his life he had lost his relish for poetry, because he found that very erroneous facts and fancies made very good poetry.

Kipling is the greatest mouth-piece, both in prose and poetry, of our Englishman—of the Englishman living abroad, but he imperfectly expresses the life and thought of the United Kingdom—the heart of the Empire.

Almost before the ink had dried on the manuscript containing the foregoing couplet, the greatest Empire of the West, indeed the most imposing the world has ever seen, had met the greatest Empire of the East, and the "twain" had formed an alliance, not for the unholy purposes of war and monopoly of trade, but to prevent war and to assure all nations an equal opportunity of communication and commerce in Eastern Asia.

And now, following the same beneficent path, the greatest Republic of the West, the greatest the world has ever seen, has met the same Empire of the East, and a fraternal arrangement in regard to each other's outlying possessions in the Pacific, together with the equal opportunity of trade, has been published to the world.

It is of little import by what name this declaration may be called. It is only an outward and visible expression of an inward thought, and feeling which has animated both the United States and Japan since Perry's time. And their practice has been in accord with their theory. It may be possible that this declaration has been hastened by the recent irresponsible and ignorant screeching of a part of the press, but I am convinced that ignorance rather than venality had the most influence.

The international avowal between the two nations most interested in the trade of the North Pacific will put to rest any nervous apprehensions that may have hitherto existed between the two peoples. It insures tranquility in this ocean and its shores. It lets loose the capital and energy of Japan to develop her industry and commerce, both at home and in her new possessions. And the richer Japan becomes, the better customer she will be for the multifarious products of her nearest neighbor and oldest friend. She, Japan, will, in the near future, as now, be an inviting field for the commercial enterprise of the American people and vice versa.

Without doubt, the carrying trade in the North Pacific within the next fifty years will far outrun the most sanguine expectations. Who but the United States and Japan are, by energy and geographic situation, capable of taking advantage of the opportunities offered?

One sometimes hears a vociferous exclamation, Who is to commercially "dominate" the Pacific? This inquiry usually comes from those knowing little of present commercial conditions and nothing of the past. It may be truthfully asserted that no nation, nor nations, will dominate the Pacific. The great Pacific Ocean is not a "mare clausum." The commercial navies of the whole world might pass and repass one another in this vast ocean for an indefinite time and no one see the other except in port. It is a vast expanse of water free to all. And where a thing is free to all, there is not nor can there be any "domination."

England once asserted her "dominance" of the narrow sea between her and the Continent, and powerful at sea as she was, the Continental states laughed her to scorn.

There is a sense, however, in which a nation or nations may be commercially preponderant in the Pacific in the carrying trade. This preponderance may depend upon various elements.

First, that nation which has the most energy and skill in building and operating ships will have the advantage.

Second, if she cannot build ships to advantage, then her people should be permitted to buy ships in the cheapest market and get home registry.

Third, perhaps the most influential factor of all is whether the capitalists of any nation can employ

their surplus money to better advantage in the exploitation of their home commerce and industries than in competing with other nations in the foreign-carrying trade. This last condition has undoubtedly prevailed in the United States since the Civil War.

Reverting to the recent diplomatic understanding between Japan and the United States, then, regarding their intent, purpose, and policy in the Pacific, it is as sure as anything human can be that a reign of peaceful commercial activity will permanently prevail in this great ocean, and that, whatever nation may have the most ships engaged in transportation, the United States and Japan will furnish most of the goods transported.

As an earnest of the commercial future, let us revert to a brief period in the past.

In the year 1870, Japan imported from the United States merchandise to the amount of \$600,000, consisting chiefly of kerosene and lamps. In the year 1906, the imports from the United States amounted to the round sum of \$60,000,000. As late as 1891, the import and export trade of Japan amounted to a little less than \$100,000,000, and in 1906, it reached the colossal sum of \$416,000,000, nearly one-half of which was with the United States.

It may be affirmed, I think, without any color of boasting, that in the future, Japan is certain to hold the industrial and commercial hegemony of Eastern Asia. She must of necessity, import much of her raw, partly finished, and finished goods from America, both in her direct and indirect trade. The completion of the isthmian Canal, giving quick access to the great Mississippi Valley, will vastly increase the trade activities of the two nations. There are those now living who will see great Japanese and American freighters load on the great lakes, go down the Mississippi, through the Canal, via Honolulu, and discharge cargoes at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and many other ports in Eastern Asia. No other country in proportion to its size, population, and interests involved ought to be more interested in the American-Japanese understanding than the Territory of Hawaii. She, in a peculiar sense, typifies the necessity of peace, friendship, and good-will between the two great nations, and peoples. Japan has already a large population here, peacefully engaged in all the activities of human life. A large number of Japanese children have been born in this Territory, are being educated here alongside their American brethren. This is the only country they will know. Whatever may betide these children will grow up, at least many of them, as patriotic Japanese-Americans. They will take pride in the peaceful and progressive achievements of the race of their descent and of the race into which they have been adopted. Prophecy is dangerous. The wisest man cannot divine the future. But if present events and tendencies cast their shadows before, Hawaii will reap the greatest reward from the assured tranquility resulting from the last, and perhaps, the greatest diplomatic triumph between America and Japan; and the time seems not distant when Hawaii will not only be the "Cross-Roads," but the "Clearance-House" of the Pacific.

Judge Van Fleet sustains demurrer to first of the many suits filed against Spring Valley company by fire victims.

Mrs. Sadie Campbell is shot by S. W. Van Sickle, whom she spurned on learning he had deserted family in Vancouver.

President-elect Taft in speech highly praises labor unions.

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PE-RU-NA PROMPTLY RELIEVES

A Case of Dreadful Suffering Which Had Continued For Months.

An Account of a Remarkable Recovery Given By Mr. Alfred Wood, Teacher of a Private School at Launceston, Tasmania.



MR. AND MRS. ALFRED WOOD.

Mr. Alfred Wood, who has a private school at 22 Frederick street, Launceston, Tasmania (Australia), has been a teacher for 37 years under the Educational Department of Tasmania. He writes, concerning his wife's case, as follows:

"My wife was suffering for months from gastro-enteritis, and was given up by her medical attendant. "By good fortune I was induced to try Peruna in her case, and I can truthfully state that from the first dose her dreadful suffering ceased; and after taking five bottles she is permanently cured."

HOW does Peruna call out such testimonials as above recited?

By simply arousing the forces of Nature to throw off the diseased action.

Peruna contains no magic and does not operate in any mysterious way, but it does help Nature to combat disease, and thus many times comes to the rescue of the patient, in some important crisis.

There is always a time in the course of any disease when a little help goes a great way.

Just as the scales are beginning to descend, when one ounce more would determine the fate of the patient, a little lift will turn the scales in favor of the patient.

Peruna is a handy medicine to have in the household.

It helps many diseases by imparting a natural vigor to the whole system.

As a tonic or cathartic remedy, its reputation is well established all over the world.

The following wholesale drug-

gists will supply the retail trade:

As a remedy for stomach and bowel disease, the fame of Peruna is undoubtedly destined to become greater than that of any other medicine in the world.

A great many cases like that above referred to have found Peruna of untold value when no other help seemed of any avail.

Pe-ru-na For Indigestion.

Mr. Donald Robb, Jr., 16 Wrights Ave., Halifax, Nova Scotia, member Independent Order of Foresters, writes: "While on a visit to Boston, I must have eaten something that did not agree with my stomach, as a terrible case of indigestion followed."

"Peruna was recommended to me and after using three bottles I was entirely cured."

"I therefore recommend Peruna to any one suffering with stomach trouble."

Mr. Chas. Brown, Rogersville, Tennessee, U. S. A., writes:

"A friend advised me to take Peruna for indigestion and it cured me in a short time."

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MYSTERIES FOR THE STOUT AND THE THIN

A great many persons are too fat or too thin and don't know the reason why. The fat person may fast and grow stouter while the thin one may eat excessively and grow leaner. These strange facts suggests some of the mysteries which Mr. Eustace Miles discusses in his article in the

JANUARY METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

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